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BOROUGH OF WALLSEND



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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BOROUGH OF WALLSEND

SANITARY COMMITTEE

Chairman : ALDERMAN J. A. McFADYEN.

Vice-Chairman : (THE MAYOR ALDERMAN J. RICHARDSON, J.P.)

THE MAYOR.

ALDERMEN—

J. A. McFADYEN.

J. RICHARDSON, J.P.

J. MULLARKEY.

A. SUTHERLAND.

COUNCILLORS—

H. BELL.

M. KINNON.

T. BLACK.

C. LOVELL.

W. A. CONNOLLY.

J. R. LYNN.

J. GOLDBERG.

J. H. McFADYEN.

J. C. GROGAN.

W. RICKELTON.

E. HALIBURTON.

H. W. SANDERSON.

J. R. HODGSON.

G. W. SHIELD.

P. J. KELLY.

E. TURPIN.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

G. McN. CUBIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

I. J. McLARTY, M.B., Ch.B.,

Chief Public Health Inspector:

STANLEY S. McINTYRE,

Senior Assistant Public Health Inspector:

J. A. MURPHY.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

W. J. BIRKETT.

C. F. DENNIS.

J. COSGROVE, (appointed May, 1957).

J. J. NIXON, Part Time Housing Inspector,

J. A. CADMAN (Pupil Public Health Inspector).

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk : W. MORRISON.

Typist : F. C. STEEL.

Junior Clerk :

J. B. GUTHERSON,

(Commenced October, 1957).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
WALLSEND.

July, 1958.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Wallsend.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Wallsend for the year 1957. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Circular 1/58 of 13th January, 1958.

1.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Wallsend lies along the north bank of the River Tyne and so a large part of the industry of the town is connected with shipbuilding, ship-repairing and engineering. During 1957, there appeared the first signs of a break in the continued high level of employment which has persisted since the last war, but fortunately, the decrease in work proved to be of only a temporary nature. With continued full employment, improved social conditions were maintained.

One change to be noted with regret was the decrease in the number of new houses completed. Because of high interest rates, the Council decided to build houses for Slum Clearance only. Although the worst houses will thereby continue to be cleared, many people, who are in genuine need of houses because of overcrowding and illness such as tuberculosis, are likely to have a long time to wait. The situation is further complicated by lack of building land in the Borough : any large scale future building will have to be beyond the boundaries as the remaining free land is sterilised by coal mining.

2.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

The figures for population, birth and death rates, supplied by the Registrar-General show no significant alteration from previous years. For an industrial town such as Wallsend the Infantile Mortality Rate of 26.7 per 1,000 live births compares favourably with that for England and Wales (23.0).

3.—GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY.

1957 was a year of low incidence of infectious diseases. This was particularly fortunate in the instance of Poliomyelitis of which there was only 1 case, not of a very serious nature ; it was fortunate because the supplies of vaccine available from British sources were very low, although this was the second year in which vaccination was being carried out : only 2,186 children received the course of two injections.

4.—TUBERCULOSIS.

With the kind permission of Dr. J. Reginald Beal, the Senior Chest Physician of the South Northumberland Chest Clinic Area, I include details from his annual report as follows :—

“No major developments have taken place during the year and statistically there has been little change from 1956, the number of definite cases remaining static.

A grand total of 361 new cases were referred to the Chest Clinic for X-ray and examination, as compared with a total of 375 in 1956.

Of these 361 new cases, 41 were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, as against 40 in 1956.

There has been an increase of 6 cases in the pulmonary group over 1956 and this increase has made itself manifest in the male cases, which have almost doubled, but with the small number involved, I do not feel that this is of any statistical significance.

It will be noted that only one contact case was discovered during 1957, in spite of the efforts made on the preventive side.

Of the 36 pulmonary cases, 23 (64%) were referred to the Clinic by General Practitioners ; 4 (11%) by Mass Radiography ; 4 (11%) were referred from Hospitals ; 1 (3%) by contact examination and 4 cases were discovered by other sources.

The major incidence occurred amongst males and in the year under review more cases were discovered amongst males under the age of 35 years. This in some ways is encouraging since the type of disease likely to be encountered is of a more treatable type than is encountered in the later age groups.

On the 31st December, 1957, there were 331 cases on the Clinic Register, as against 346 on January 1st, 1957, a fall of 15 cases. Of these cases 287 (298) were classified as pulmonary cases and of these 193 (197) were in the Group T.B.+ . Within this group, 25 (male 18 and female 7) were known to have had a positive sputum within the previous six months as against 34 in a similar period in 1956. Of the 25 cases, 14 (all male) were at home on 31st December, 1957, as compared with 16 cases at 31st December, 1956. Figures in brackets relate to 1956 cases.

During the year, 55 new contacts were X-rayed and examined at the Clinic and a further 155 new contacts were X-rayed only. Of the old contacts, 884 were either X-rayed alone or seen and X-rayed at the Clinic. In addition, 316 contacts were X-rayed by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit on its visits to Wallsend. Hence, 1,410 contacts were either examined or X-rayed only in 1957, equivalent to 4 per case.

Of the contacts examined, one was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (one female adult pulmonary case) : this was discovered amongst the old contact group.

Tuberculin testing of contacts, mainly in the 0-15 years age group has been continued as in previous years. In all, 349 contacts were tested. B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to all negative reactors and during 1957, 99 children were vaccinated at the Wallsend Clinic.

During 1957, 19 tuberculous families have been rehoused in Corporation property. It is regretted, that owing to the credit squeeze, apart from rehousing for "slum clearance," preferential treatment for the rehousing of the tuberculous is temporarily in abeyance.

One would have felt that the prevention of the spread of infectious disease was sufficiently important to allow the rehousing of the tuberculous patient to be continued.

During 1957, the check X-ray of Mantoux Positive Schoolchildren and their families was continued. 96 children (male 45 and female 51) were X-rayed at the Wallsend Chest Clinic. In 85 cases, no abnormality was found on the chest X-ray. 8 cases showed a healed tuberculous lesion. 2 cases showed some inflammatory shading and were referred to the Clinic for further observation. 1 case was normal, except for enlargement of the heart shadow.

Of the families of the above children, 302 individuals were X-rayed at the Chest Clinic. Of these, 285 cases show no abnormality; 13 cases showed a healed tuberculous lesion but were discharged from observation; 2 cases showed heart lesions; 1 active case of pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered and 1 other case showed a tuberculous lesion in which activity was doubtful. 90 other individuals were sent an appointment to attend for X-ray, but failed to do so and once again one feels that there may be an undiscovered case of tuberculosis amongst these 90 persons.

During the latter part of 1957 the question of radio-active radiation occasioned by X-ray examination had found much publicity and it has been decided to curtail the X-ray examination of children. It is now proposed to restrict X-ray examination to Mantoux Positive Schoolchildren only, amongst the School population.

In regard to Contacts, children who are Mantoux negative are offered B.C.G. Vaccination and X-ray examination is restricted to the Mantoux positive reactor, with six-monthly X-rays whilst at risk."

5.—WATER SUPPLY.

Wallsend is served by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company; supplies are derived from the Catcleugh reservoir on the River Rede and other reservoirs in the West of the County and from pumping stations on the Tyne at Wylam and on the North Tyne at Barrasford. The supply is in every way satisfactory. The report of a routine sample is given in Table 13 (pages 23-24).

6.—WASTE DISPOSAL.

Dry domestic refuse is gathered by the Borough Cleansing Department and disposed of by Controlled Tipping in natural hollows formed by denes in various parts of the Borough. In the near future it is probable that there will be no more space available within the Borough and alternative methods of disposal may have to be sought.

In view of the reawakened interest in the appalling state of the River Tyne I quote from the report of Dr. T. L. J. Coxon, Medical Officer to the Tyne Port Health Authority, with his kind permission :—

“REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE TIDAL WATERS OF THE RIVER TYNE by the Medical Officer of Health, Tyne Port Health Authority.

In presenting this report an effort has been made to present a restrained and conservative picture of the condition of the tidal reaches of the Tyne as they are at the present time, and by comparison with what it was 50 years ago, some estimate may be arrived at as to its condition in the not too distant future, if the present system of almost irresponsible discharge into it of untreated sewage is allowed to continue.

Within my own lifetime alone, the river has changed from a healthy, attractive river, actually one of the best salmon rivers in the country, to what at the present day is truly described (almost *ad nauseam*) as an open sewer.

The change commenced to be apparent from the start of the wholesale conversion of towns and houses to the water carriage system of refuse disposal in the early years of the century.

The growth of population and the huge extension of townships, together with improvements in the industrial facilities of the river itself rapidly led to the exploitation of a weakness in the law in respect of its tidal portions which could never have been anticipated. No provision for future sewage treatment was undertaken.

Now after 40 years the Tyne is a dead river and dangerous in its decay.

In quoting considerably from my report in 1954, I wish it to be understood that since then, several townships have been added to the area then draining into the Tyne all their untreated refuse and despite strong representation and protests further schemes are envisaged.

Furthermore massive extractions of water from the upper reaches of the river are reducing the natural and normal flood cleansing potentiality of the river.

That portion of tidal waters used by shipping, i.e. 14 miles, is deemed to be self-cleansing, being therefore excluded from the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts.

Consequently, there is no necessity for any action by Riparian Authorities to ensure that their sewage is treated by sedimentation, chemical or aeration methods before being discharged into the Tyne.

The intensive new building programme undertaken by all these Authorities, and sewer linkage with non-riparian bodies also busily engaged in extending their building area, has, in past years magnified what was recognised long before the war as a major nuisance and a potential danger to health. Each year the nuisance has got larger, and the cost of abating it greater, until now the cost of any combined or area scheme of sewage treatment is prohibitively expensive, and could only be undertaken by means of a very generous government grant.

Attempts could be undertaken however, to initiate local schemes whereby sedimentation and partial treatment of effluent could reduce the bulk of solid matter and the toxic character of the rivers of sewage from each authority, before it empties into the Tyne.

At present the artificial deepening of the river bed by dredging to a more or less uniform depth throughout its main tidal area, has reduced the scouring and cleansing action of the river velocity and thereby reduced the diffusive effects of the daily tides, until in the middle stretches of the area it is doubtful whether more than the mere surfacewater ever gets to the sea at all, being pushed back and forwards by each waning and waxing tide.

It is true to say that Tyne water in the industrial area has practically none of the accepted characteristics and quality of normal river water. It is lethal to fish, and to humans is probably more dangerous when swallowed than inhaled.

To judge the effect on health of these two problems by the yardstick of incontrovertible fact, is of course impossible. Morbidity statistics cannot be produced to prove an incidence of bronchial or intestinal disease sufficiently pronounced to allow of any authoritative conclusion being drawn in respect of any one area as against another. The population is too "fluid" in its character and too homogeneous throughout the area for any such comparison.

It may, I think, be safely assumed, if not proved that :—

Grave potential danger to health exists throughout the area, irrespective of domicile, from both air and water pollution, and all Local Authorities, not those merely classed as riparian, in the area of South Eastern Northumberland and North East Durham, have a vital interest in the presence in their midst of this danger ; and in devising adequate measures, however costly, to procure its abolition.

The problem has now reached such proportions that the local authorities of the area, even if they were actuated by a whole-hearted determination to attack it, still cannot but be appalled by the magnitude of the task.

(Signed) T. L. J. COXON,

M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H."

The only solution which should be considered is the construction of a sufficient number of sewage works to deal with the whole Tyneside conurbation. The alternative proposal, the building of a trunk sewer to discharge into the sea, is one which would lead to further difficulties in years to come.

7.—HOUSING.

Over the post-war years it has been possible to note a steady reduction in overcrowding. It was all the more disappointing, therefore, in 1957 that ordinary building of Council Houses came to an end owing to the high rate of interest for loans. Next to food, housing is of major importance both for physical and mental

health. In the latter instance, one is being reminded constantly at co-ordinating committee meetings for problem families, of the part bad housing and overcrowding play in upsetting happy family life.

During 1957, preparations continued for the second Slum Clearance Inquiry, which was to be held in April, 1958.

8.—SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Clean Air Act came into force on 31st December, 1956. From the beginning, it was clear that there would be difficulties in implementing this Act as far as towns like Wallsend were concerned. A large city could fairly quickly tackle a central mainly business section and create a Smoke Control Area, the cost of replacing any heating equipment not being any great problem. But in a smaller town such as Wallsend, with industry, offices and houses in close proximity, there was no easy way : moreover, all over the town, there was sure to be a proportion of miners each entitled to his supply of coal. It was indeed unfortunate that this problem of the miners' coal was not tackled first at a national level as it has proved impossible so far to get any satisfactory local agreement between the National Coal Board and the miners for the replacement of coal by smokeless fuel. At present the National Society for Clean Air is taking steps to discuss this problem with the Government : until a solution is found, there is no possibility of creating a Smoke Control Area in Wallsend.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all members of the staff of the Health Department for their help and members of the Sanitary Committee for their encouragement throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. McN. CUBIE,
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—1957.

(1)	Population at 1951 Census	...	...	48,645
(2)	Population 1957	...	...	49,830
	Registrar General's Estimate			
(3)	Area of Borough	...	...	3,543.993 acres
(4)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population)	...	...	20.27
	(Birth Rate adjusted by the comparability factor of 0.92)	...	...	18.64
(5)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of the Estimated Resident Population)	...	...	10.51
	(Death Rate adjusted by the comparability factor of 1.35)	...	...	14.18
(6)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)			26.73
(7)	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	...	...	22.77
(8)	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	0.9
(9)	Tuberculosis Death Rates (per 1,000 population) :—			
	(a) All forms	...	...	0.16
	(b) Pulmonary	...	...	0.16
	(c) Non-Pulmonary	...	...	—
(10)	Infectious Diseases Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	...	...	0.82
(11)	Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 31st Mar. 1958 (Estimated)	...	...	15,514
(12)	Rateable Value (at 31/3/58)	...	...	£457,638
(13)	Product of a penny rate	...	...	£1,828 10s. 3d.

TABLE 2
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1957
and Previous Years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 yr.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1913	43,700	1287	1297	29.7	571	13.1	5	93	154	119.5	659	15.1
1914	44,570	1396	1403	31.4	530	11.8	3	96	184	131.1	623	13.9
1915	45,700	1297	1305	28.6	640	14.0	5	105	168	128.7	740	16.2
1916	42,706	1287	1297	27.9	528	12.3	11	112	127	97.9	629	14.7
1917	43,358	1207	1207	24.9	619	14.2	—	63	151	125.1	682	15.7
1918	43,593	1314	1314	26.9	761	17.4	22	112	149	113.3	851	19.5
1919	43,689	1227	1227	26.9	618	14.1	19	123	164	133.6	722	16.5
1920	45,430	1457	1457	31.8	543	11.9	11	111	163	111.9	643	14.1
1921	43,880	1347	1393	31.7	529	12.5	4	95	154	110.5	620	14.1
1922	44,070	1101	1156	26.2	463	10.5	8	89	107	92.6	544	12.3
1923	45,030	1115	1211	26.8	423	9.3	7	94	96	79.2	510	11.3
1924	45,480	1030	1089	23.9	455	10.0	5	119	100	91.8	569	12.5
1925	45,620	1007	1068	23.4	482	10.5	5	148	116	108.6	625	13.7
1926	45,080	1008	1029	22.8	391	8.6	4	141	65	63.1	528	11.7
1927	45,730	933	945	20.6	478	10.4	9	140	81	85.7	609	13.2
1928	44,440	928	951	21.4	398	8.9	5	157	79	83.07	550	12.4
1929	44,800	894	900	20.09	432	9.6	9	176	85	94.4	599	13.4
1930	44,800	886	882	19.68	347	7.7	8	152	64	72.5	491	10.9
1931	44,870	933	885	19.71	458	10.2	7	139	76	85.9	590	13.1
1932	44,340	832	759	17.0	375	8.5	10	125	61	80.3	500	11.3
1933	43,950	815	717	16.3	370	8.6	6	147	56	78.1	511	11.6
1934	43,660	868	768	17.5	380	8.7	12	146	60	78.1	514	11.7
1935	43,660	899	711	16.2	347	7.9	9	172	48	66.1	510	11.6
1936	43,640	925	711	16.29	362	8.2	5	157	56	78.7	514	11.7
1937	43,850	994	726	16.5	383	8.7	8	167	53	71.6	542	12.3
1938	43,970	973	736	16.7	408	9.3	17	154	63	85.5	545	12.4
1939												
(a)	45,220	932	781	17.27	374	8.3	22	160	44	56.9	512	11.49
(b)	44,430											
1940	43,540	899	863	19.8	444	10.2	18	153	45	52.1	579	13.3
1941	43,890	805	847	19.2	473	10.7	27	193	77	90.9	639	14.5
1942	43,420	814	855	19.7	404	9.3	26	116	66	77.1	494	11.3
1943	43,040	878	893	20.7	412	9.5	19	172	69	77.2	565	13.1
1944	43,960	1034	1065	24.2	501	11.1	21	156	63	59.1	526	11.9
1945	44,240	1061	875	19.77	400	9.04	22	144	54	61.7	522	11.8
1946	46,410	1209	1058	22.79	398	8.57	12	170	66	62.3	556	11.9
1947	46,980	1252	1157	24.62	419	8.91	14	146	61	52.7	551	11.7
1948	48,270	1246	1061	21.98	424	8.7	33	146	58	54.6	537	11.1
1949	48,830	1160	1013	20.74	448	9.1	31	147	45	44.4	564	11.55
1950	48,860	908	922	18.87	457	9.3	19	143	34	36.8	581	11.89
1951	48,570	1197	898	18.48	419	8.6	13	140	36	40.0	546	11.24
1952	48,790	1254	930	19.06	416	8.5	34	121	26	28.0	503	10.31
1953	49,130	1008	1003	20.4	408	8.3	19	120	48	47.8	509	10.4
1954	49,280	976	973	19.7	449	9.1	23	127	31	31.9	552	11.2
1955	49,440	941	949	19.2	413	8.3	23	126	26	27.4	516	10.44
1956	49,560	1050	1028	20.7	372	7.5	26	138	27	26.2	484	9.77
1957	49,830	989	1010	20.27	391	7.8	31	163	27	26.73	524	10.51

TABLE 3

BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, AND
CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
IN THE YEAR 1957

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

						England and Wales	Wallsend
						Rates per 1,000 Home Population.	
Births :							
Live	...	...	...	...	...	16.1	20.27
Still	...	...	...	...	...	22.4(a)	31.6(a)
Deaths :							
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	10.51
Deaths :							
All causes under one year of age	...					23.0(b)	26.73(b)
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :							
Notifications (corrected) :							
Enteric (Typhoid and Paratyphoid)							
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0.66	0.38
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1.89	2.35
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	11.88	3.85
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.72	0.54
Acute Poliomyelitis :							
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.02
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	0.037	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.14
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	0.64	0.1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	0.023	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	...	...	...	...	...	0.65	0.7
„ (C.N.S.)	...	...	...	...	...	0.007	—
„ (Other)	...	...	...	...	...	0.077	0.14

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE 4

The following table shows the classification of deaths from all causes (Registrar-General's figures) :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.								MALES	FEMALES
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	242
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	33
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	39
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	30
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
20	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	36
21	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	18
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	27
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0

Although there is substantial agreement between the Registrar-General's classification and the local tabulation, discrepancy sometimes arises owing to modification in the light of further information obtained by the Registrar General's enquiries in indefinite cases.

TABLE 5

CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of total Deaths.</i>
Heart Disease	138	26.33
Tuberculosis (all forms)	8	1.52
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	80	15.27
Cancer... ..	101	19.27
Pneumonia	31	5.91
Bronchitis	32	6.1
Other circulatory diseases	29	5.53
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	52	9.92
All other accidents	12	2.29
Congenital Malformations	7	1.33

TABLE 6

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1957.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 & up- wards	North- um- berland	Wallsend	Carville	Buddle	Holy Cross	Hadrian	Willington	Willington Quay	Howdon
(1) Tuberculosis, respiratory	8	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...
(2) Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Syphilitic Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(8) Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(9) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10) Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	21	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	...	1	1	7	2	1	3	1	5
(11) " lung, bronchus	19	...	...	...	...	2	11	5	1	...	2	2	6	2	4	2	1	1
(12) " breast	8	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	...
(13) " uterus	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
(14) Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	50	...	...	...	1	3	17	14	15	1	5	8	5	6	4	5	7	9
(15) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(16) Diabetes	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(17) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	80	...	...	...	...	3	22	29	26	2	9	4	12	16	9	6	11	8
(18) Coronary Disease, Angina	77	...	...	...	...	5	24	31	17	8	6	6	14	7	10	9	8	9
(19) Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	1	3	1	1	...	2	2	1
(20) Other Heart Disease	52	...	...	...	...	5	7	17	23	8	4	3	7	7	10	6	1	6
(21) Other Circulatory Diseases	29	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	19	3	2	2	4	4	5	3	5	1
(22) Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
(23) Pneumonia	31	...	...	...	1	...	7	7	12	3	1	4	2	6	7	1	2	5
(24) Bronchitis	32	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	9	2	3	2	6	4	2	4	8	1
(25) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
(26) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(27) Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(28) Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1
(29) Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(30) Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(31) Congenital Malformations	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(32) Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	52	7	...	...	...	3	10	7	20	2	7	6	5	7	6	5	3	1
(33) Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	12	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	6
(34) All Other Accidents	12	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	1	3	1	3	1	1	...	1
(35) Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
(36) Homicide and Operations of War	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	524	27	1	2	5	35	139	149	166	44	47	51	78	67	68	51	60	58

TABLE 7
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1957.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 mth	1 to 3 mths.	3 to 6 mths.	6 to 9 mths.	9 to 12 mths.	Total Deaths under 1 year	Northumberland	Wallsend	Carlisle	Buddle	Holy Cross	Hadrian	Willington	Willington Quay	Howdon
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebrospinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...
Birth Injury ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Violent and Accidental Deaths ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTALS ...	21	2	...	...	23	3	...	1	...	27	3	1	4	2	6	3	...	5	3

TABLE 8

Cases of Infectious Disease notified for 52 weeks ending December, 1957.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.												Total Cases Notified in Each Ward.								
	At All Ages.	At Ages—Years.											Northumberland	Wallsend	Carville	Buddle	Holy Cross	Hadrian	Willington	Willington Quay	Howdon
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	7 to 8	9 to 10	11 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64										65 and over.
Smallpox ...	...	...	3	5	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	6
Scarlet Fever ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Erysipelas ...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	4	...	2	...	5	3	...	4
Pneumonia ...	27	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis — (Paralytic) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Non-paralytic) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	117	17	29	36	26	6	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	4	2	25	26	38
Measles ...	192	16	57	65	39	7	5	1	...	18	4	8	...	...	21	12	16	18	49	32
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	7	2
Tuberculosis, other forms ...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
Food Poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	413	37	95	108	73	17	5	10	6	26	12	18	6	25	39	20	34	40	58	86	85

TABLE 9

TUBERCULOSIS.

Statement of particulars appearing in the Register of Notification of cases of tuberculosis for the year 1957 :—

	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Total.
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(1) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year	182	157	339	30	34	64	403
(2) Number of cases notified under the Regulations for the first time during the year	25	10	35	4	3	7	42
(3) Number of cases added to the Register otherwise than by notification	5	3	8	3	1	4	12
(4) Number of cases removed from the Register during the year ...	37	20	57	4	5	9	66
(5) Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	175	150	325	33	33	66	391

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1957.

AGE-PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS. OLD AND NEW CASES.			
	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 4 years	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 9 „	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 14 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 19 „	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 24 „	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34 „	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 44 „	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
45 to 54 „	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
55 to 64 „	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
65 to 74 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
75 & upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	26	9	4	3	7	1	...	...

TABLE 9 (continued)

		Pulmonary Tuberculosis					Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.				
		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
No. of Cases Notified	...	82	80	49	34	35	11	14	9	10	7
Attack Rate per 1,000 Population	...	1.66	1.62	0.99	0.69	0.7	0.22	0.28	0.18	0.20	0.14
No. of Deaths	...	6	9	9	6	8	1	1	...	1	...
Death Rate per 1,000 Population	...	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...

TABLE 10

SMALLPOX.

The following table shows the number of primary vaccinations carried out by General Practitioners, during 1923—1957.

	No. of BIRTHS	No. OF VACCINATIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS.
1923	1211	701	57.9
1924	1089	672	61.7
1925	1068	659	61.7
1926	1029	759	73.7
1927	945	642	67.9
1928	951	566	59.5
1929	900	472	52.4
1930	882	314	35.6
1931	885	514	58.07
1932	759	464	61.0
1933	717	309	43.09
1934	768	339	44.2
1935	711	253	35.3
1936	711	341	47.6
1937	726	324	44.6
1938	736	234	31.8
1939	781	266	34.1
1940	863	332	38.1
1941	847	406	47.9
1942	855	460	53.8
1943	893	437	48.9
1944	1065	497	46.6
1945	875	598	68.3
1946	1058	590	55.7
1947	1157	721	62.3
1948	1061	312	29.4
1949	1013	211	20.8
1950	922	277	30.0
1951	898	275	30.6
1952	930	424	45.6
1953	1003	276	27.5
1954	973	345	35.5
1955	949	265	28.0
1956	1028	301	29.28
1957	1010	344	34.06

LABORATORY WORK.

During the year the examination of all bacteriological specimens was undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

TABLE 11
SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Employment.—During the year there were 212 people registered as unemployed in the Borough out of a total insured population of 27,208.

(1) STATEMENT OF NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED.

Local Office : Wallsend.

Date : 9th December, 1957.

<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Young Men</i>	<i>Young Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
163	47	2	—	212

(2) INSURED EMPLOYEES (OFFICIAL ESTIMATE AS AT JUNE, 1957).

<i>Males, age 15 and over</i>	<i>Females, age 15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
21,330	5,878	27,208

TABLE 12

The following table, taken from the County of Northumberland Development Plan, gives details of the occupations in the Wallsend and Willington Quay Employment Exchange areas. These areas do not correspond exactly with the boundaries of the Borough of Wallsend.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AREAS.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION					<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Wallsend</i>	<i>Willington Quay</i>
					%	%	%
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	...	...	...	4.64	0.23	0.69
2	Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	4.27	6.57	0.02
3	Treatment of Non-Metaliferous Mining Products	...	...	...	1.51	2.27	1.13
4	Chemical and Allied Trades	...	...	...	2.09	0.04	0.12
5	Metal Manufacture	...	...	...	2.45	0.01	4.66
6	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	...	...	...	9.03	64.42	17.11
7	Vehicles	...	...	...	4.33	0.11	0.30
8	Metal Goods	...	...	...	2.43	1.22	9.54
9	Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	...	...	...	0.61	0.01	Nil.
10	Textiles	...	...	...	4.61	0.08	23.90
11	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	...	...	...	0.39	0.04	0.02
12	Clothing	...	...	...	3.07	0.13	0.05
13	Food, Drink, Tobacco	...	...	...	3.42	0.91	0.32
14	Wood and Cork Manufacturing	...	...	...	1.33	0.08	11.06
15	Paper and Printing	...	...	...	2.27	0.09	Nil
16	Other Manufacturing Industries	...	...	...	1.22	0.01	1.36
17	Building and Contracting	...	...	...	6.78	2.17	5.43
18	Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	...	...	...	1.45	1.68	3.83
19	Transport and Communication	...	...	...	8.72	2.28	8.34
20	Distributive Trades	...	...	...	10.52	5.78	5.47
21	Insurance, Banking and Finance	...	...	...	2.05	0.42	0.09
22	Public Administration	...	...	...	7.19	3.33	0.72
23	Professional Services	...	...	...	5.69	2.73	1.20
24	Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	9.44	5.31	4.43
25	Ex-Service and others unclassified	...	...	...	0.49	0.08	0.21

TABLE 13

WATER.

The area is served by the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company, who maintain a plentiful and wholesome supply throughout the year.

The service is adequate and satisfactory.

To ensure the maintenance of a high standard, regular chemical and bacteriological tests are made, and sources of impurities dealt with.

The Company invariably readily investigate any complaint, and effect a remedy.

To conserve the domestic supply in summer time, water is available from other sources for street watering, industrial uses, etc.

A proportion of the older dwelling houses in the Borough have the service pipes only laid into the yard.

When the shortage of houses becomes less urgent these houses will be dealt with either in Slum Clearance Schemes or the Owners will be requested to carry out works of reconstruction.

The following report was received from W. Gordon Carey, F.I.C., Public Analyst, Newcastle, on a sample of water taken on the 1st July, 1957, from a dwelling house in the Borough.

CHEMICAL RESULTS.			Parts per Million
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	253
Chlorine as chlorides	...	...	16.0
Free Ammonia	...	...	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	Trace
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)			1.6
Total Hardness	...	...	121
Permanent Hardness	...	...	31
Temporary Hardness	...	...	90
Lead and Copper	...	...	None
Iron	...	...	Trace
Appearance and Colour	...	...	(Hazen degrees 5) Clear and almost colourless.
Smell and Taste	...	...	Satisfactory.
Microscopical examination of deposit			Satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS. pH value.....6.9

Number of bacteria per millilitre (ml)

Visible on agar after 48 hours incubation at 37°C. 2

Visible on gelatine after 72 hours incubation at 21°C. 0

Coliform Organisms as shown by the production of acid and gas in MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose broth after 48 hours incubation at 37°C.—

0.1 ml. of sample — 10 mls. of sample, absent.

1.0 ml. of sample, absent 100 mls. of sample, absent.

Confirmatory tests for *Bacillus Coli.* on 1 ml.

Indol Production—Voges Proskauer (V.P.) —

Methyl Red (M.R.)—Citrate Test —

REPORT —

This sample of water is very satisfactory organic purity and this opinion, is borne out by the excellent bacteriological results obtained.

The water is clear and practically colourless and is free from odour or taste.

I am of the opinion that the water is suitable for drinking and domestic use.

(Signed) W. GORDON CAREY.

TABLE 14
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following statement shows the existing sanitary accom-
modation in the district :—

No. of Privy Ashpits in the district	...	9
No. of Water Closets in the district	...	15,360
No. of Ash Receptacles in the district	(approx. 17,300)	

The few privy ashpits which now remain are wholly confined
to outlying farm properties where sewage facilities are not avail-
able.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following new lengths of sewer have been laid in con-
nection with our New Housing Estates :—

9" dia.	...	...	328 Yards Lin.
Total	...	...	328 Yards Lin.

TABLE 15
SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Removal of Nuisances.—The various nuisances and other
similar conditions dealt with under the Public Health Acts are
set out in the following table :—

	Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
	Nuisances	Nuisances Abated	Nuisances	Nuisances Abated
Ash Receptacles, to provide
Drains, defective to repair
Dirty houses, to cleanse,
Offensive accumulations, to remove
Roofs, to repair
Spouting to repair
Vermin infested houses
Water closet fittings (basins, etc. def.)
Water supply, to provide
Ceilings to repair
Windows (woodwork) to repair
Windows (sashcords) to renew
Floors to repair or ventilate
Range, Kitchen, to repair
Chimneys, to repair or rebuild
Scullery sink trap, to repair
Walls (internal) to repair
Walls (external) to repair
Outbuildings, to repair...
Stairs (external) to repair
Doors, to repair
Miscellaneous
Yard Surface, to repair
Number of Nuisances

During the year 85 informal notices were served and 49 received attention.

29 statutory notices were served and 29 received attention.

The nuisances abated include work done on notices served in the previous year.

TABLE 16
SECTION 9, HOUSING ACT, 1957.

	Informal Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
	Defects Discovered	Defects Remedied	Defects Discovered	Defects Remedied
Ashbin, to provide	2	1	...	...
Ceilings, to repair	15	11	7	15
Chimneys, to repair or re-build ...	5	6	4	6
Doors, to repair	36	32	24	36
Drains defective, to repair or reconstruct	12	8	2	2
Fireplaces (fire bars, etc.) to repair ...	2	...	1	...
Fireplaces (brickwork) to repair ...	1	1	1	...
Floors, to repair or ventilate	31	23	20	20
Outbuildings, to repair... ..	41	23	24	26
Ovens, to repair or renew	1	1	...	...
Range, kitchen, to repair	6	3	3	2
Roofs, to repair	27	28	13	48
Scullery sinks, to repair	5	5	2	1
Scullery bench, to repair	12	8	9	7
Scullery sink trap, to repair	23	9	9	9
Set pot (fire grate) to repair or renew...	...	...	...	...
Spouting, to repair	39	23	27	38
Stairs (internal) to repair	2	1	1	3
Stairs (external) to repair or renew ...	9	7	7	11
Staircases, to cleanse ... ..	...	...	...	...
Walls (external) to repair	25	16	14	18
Walls (internal) to repair	60	42	25	22
Washhouse set-pots, to renew... ..	...	...	...	...
Water closet fittings (basins, etc., def.)	43	18	25	26
Windows (woodwork), to repair	8	8	5	6
Windows (sashcords), to renew	19	16	12	19
Water pipes, to repair	21	14	14	8
Yard surface, to repair... ..	6	7	4	4
Miscellaneous	7	7	3	3
Total number of defects ...	458	318	256	330
Total number of notices ...	211	137	101	119

HOUSING.

TABLE 17
TABULAR STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1957.

HOUSES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR.		With State Assistance.	Unaided.	Total.
(a) By Local Authority ...	Permanent	217	—	217
	Temporary	—	—	—
(b) By other Bodies or Persons	Permanent	—	6	6
	Temporary	—	—	—
				223

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS — HOUSING ACT, 1949.

	<i>No. of Separate Houses</i>
(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	4
(b) Applications rejected	—
(c) Applications approved	4
(d) Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	14

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	300
(2) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	149
(3) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	129

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers.	203
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS :**(A) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9 AND 10 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957.**

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which “notices” were served requiring repairs	101
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	159
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	33

(B) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	28
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	21

(C) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 17 OF HOUSING ACT, 1957

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	115

(3)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	13
(D) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957.						
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	23
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	1
4.—	NUMBER OF HOUSES PERMANENTLY DISCONTINUED AS DWELLINGS AND NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	...	...	...	...	Nil

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

Since the commencement of the Act on the 30th August, 1954, 65 Certificates of Disrepair, and 37 Revocations of Certificates of Disrepair have been granted.

RENT ACT, 1957

From the 6th July, 1957, when the Act came into operation until the 31st December, 1957, the following shows the number of Certificates applied for, and the Certificates granted.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR						
(1)	Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	65
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	65
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	13
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	52
(4)	Number of undertakings by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	38
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	27
APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES						
(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	1
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	...	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSING—

The number of families rehoused in 1957 was 217, comprising :—

- 2 families containing inmates suffering from Tuberculosis.
- 39 families living as sub-tenants.
- 130 families living in overcrowded conditions.
- 46 pensioners housed in bungalows.

In connection with applications for Council Houses, visits have been made by the Health Department staff in order to ascertain the condition of the house with a view to allocating " Points " under the Points Scheme.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

On the 4th December, 1956, the Council passed a resolution declaring three areas including properties situated at Wear Street, Thames Street West, Lodge Terrace and Bank Terrace to be Clearance Areas known as The Wallsend (Wear Street) Clearance Area No. 31, The Wallsend (Lodge Terrace) Clearance Area No. 32 and the Wallsend (Bank Terrace) Clearance Area No. 33.

On the 8th January, 1957, the Council made the Wallsend (Wear Street No. 31) Clearance Order, 1957, the Wallsend (Lodge Terrace No. 32) Clearance Order, 1957, and the Wallsend (Bank Terrace No. 33) Clearance Order, 1957. All three Clearance Orders were confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 5th April, 1957.

The Orders affected 20 houses comprising 36 separate dwellings.

WEAR STREET : Nos. 1 : 2 : 4 : 6 : 8 : 10 : 12 : 14 : 16 : 18 : 20 and 22.

THAMES STREET WEST : No. 2.

LODGE TERRACE : Nos. 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 11 and 12.

BANK TERRACE : Nos. 1/2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 : 11 : 12 13 and 14.

3 dwellings in the areas had been dealt with as individual unfit houses before the date of the making of the Orders. The remainder were closed and all the tenants rehoused by the end of the year.

On the 13th August, 1957, the Council passed a resolution declaring an area including properties situated at Hadrian Road, First Street, Second Street, Third Street, Fourth Street, Fifth Street, Sixth Street and Seventh Street to be a Clearance Area known as the Wallsend (Hadrian Road) Clearance Area No. 34.

The Wallsend (Hadrian Road No. 34) Clearance Order, 1957, was made on the same day and submitted for confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 21st August, 1957.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORD—1957.

HEALTH CENTRE.

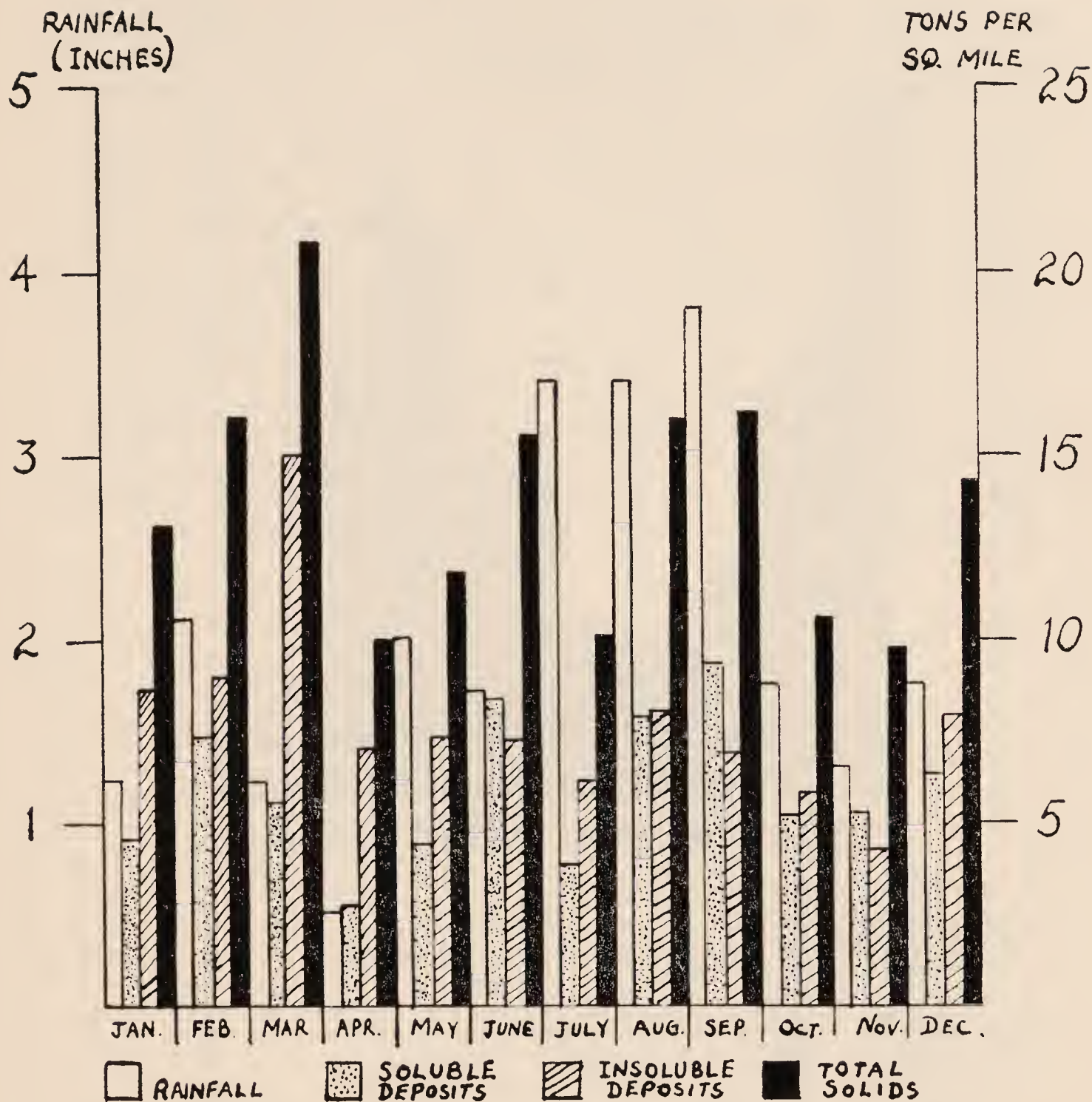


TABLE 18

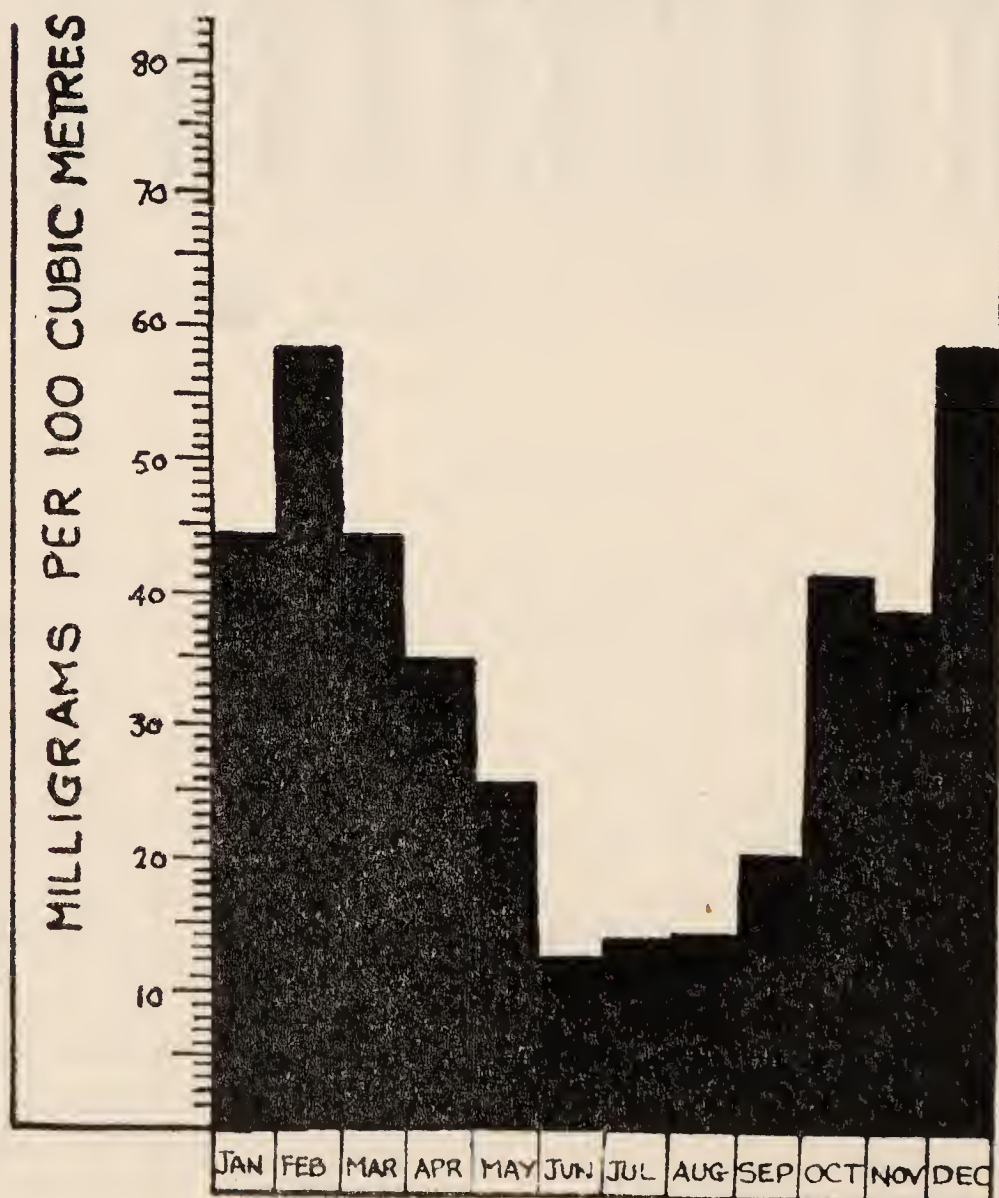
Comparison of the amount of matter deposited during the years 1955-1957 as measured with the Deposit Gauge at the Health Centre.

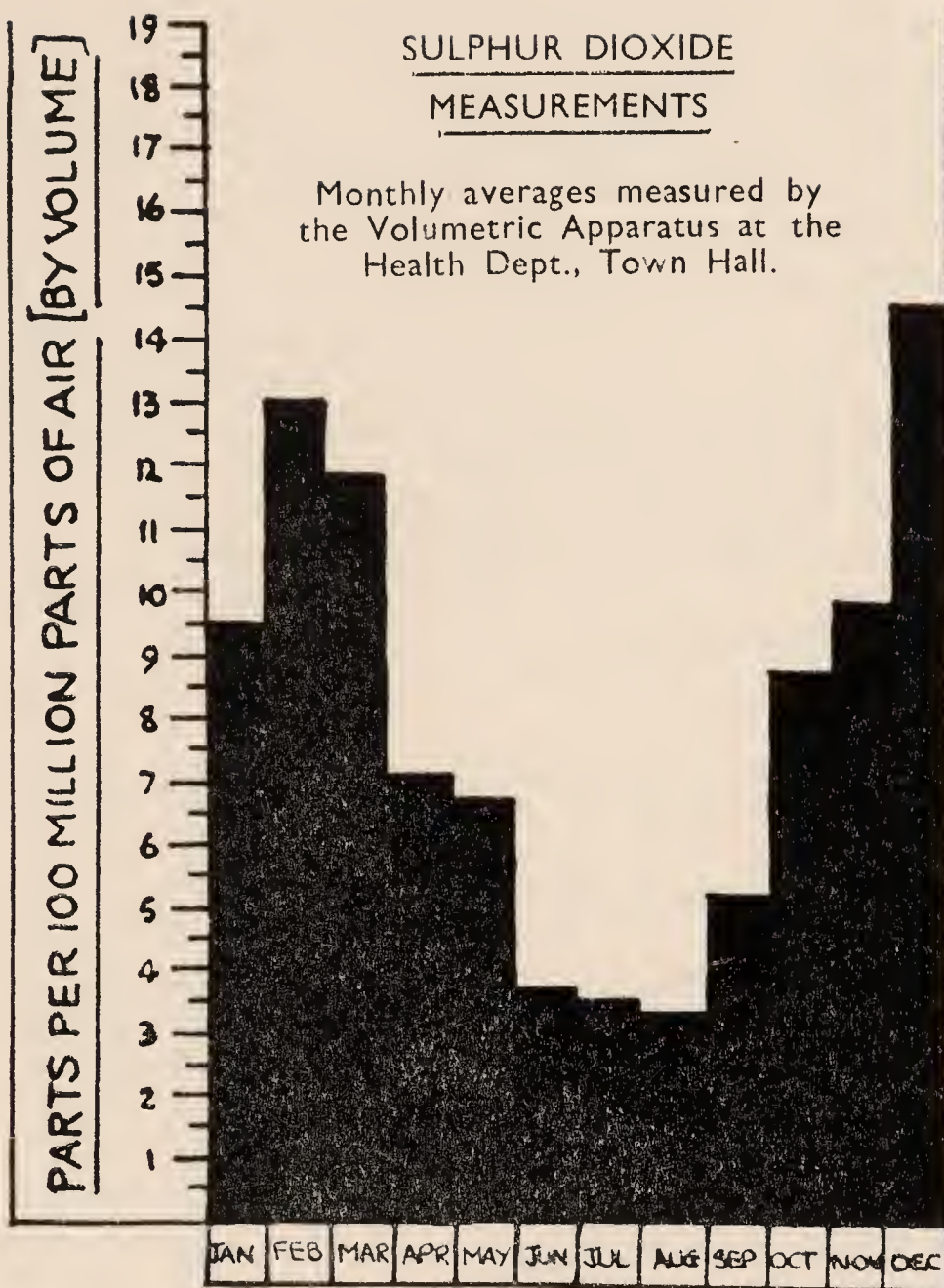
	1955	1956	1957
Total Rainfall in inches	20.45	28.24	24.29
Monthly Average	1.70	2.35	2.02
Total Solids in tons per sq. mile	159.69	204.12	165.74
Monthly Average	13.30	17.01	13.81
Insoluble Solids in tons per sq. mile	89.84	121.17	94.59
Monthly Average	7.47	10.09	7.88
Soluble Solids in tons per sq. mile	69.85	82.94	71.15
Monthly Average	5.82	6.91	5.92

SMOKE FILTER AND VOLUMETRIC SULPHUR DIOXIDE APPARATUS.

The above apparatus was fitted in the Health Department Office in July, 1954. During each period of 24 hours about 60 cubic feet of air from outside the building is drawn by means of a small electric pump through a piece of white filter paper and then through two bubbling tubes containing diluted hydrogen peroxide. Smoke particles are trapped on the filter paper and form a stain which varies according to the amount of tarry matter and other combustible matter in the smoke suspended in the atmosphere. The weight of material caught is estimated by matching the stain with a scale of shades which has been previously calibrated by matching with weighed stains. The amount is expressed in milligrams of smoke particles per 100 cubic metres of air (28,349 milligrams = 1 ounce ; 1 cubic metre = 35.317 cubic feet). Sulphur dioxide in the air reacts with the hydrogen peroxide to form dilute sulphuric acid and the amount of this is estimated daily by titration with standard alkali. From this the amount of sulphur dioxide in parts per 100 million parts of air (by volume) is calculated.

SMOKE MEASUREMENTS MONTHLY AVERAGES MEASURED BY THE VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS, AT THE HEALTH DEPT, TOWN HALL.





1957		SMOKE Milligrams per 100 Cubic Metres		SULPHUR DIOXIDE Parts per 100 million air by volume	
		Monthly Average	Highest Daily Reading	Monthly Average	Highest Daily Reading
JANUARY	...	43.67	109.30	9.75	20.28
FEBRUARY	...	58.22	106.25	13.10	19.54
MARCH	...	43.40	93.62	11.83	22.95
APRIL	...	34.08	54.58	7.26	13.62
MAY	...	25.29	45.41	6.96	12.82
JUNE	...	10.14	25.78	3.52	7.19
JULY	...	13.48	21.67	3.45	6.12
AUGUST	...	13.60	26.27	3.17	7.19
SEPTEMBER	...	20.98	40.90	4.99	8.38
OCTOBER	...	40.63	71.14	8.73	14.60
NOVEMBER	...	38.91	67.43	9.86	18.64
DECEMBER	...	58.07	175.46	14.59	40.68

TABLE 19

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 to 1954.

The following is a summary of the Milk and Dairies Register at the end of 1957 :—

Number of Registered Dairies	...	...	9
Number of Registered Distributors	...	...	4

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) RAW MILK REGULATIONS, 1949
TO 1954.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED
MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 TO 1953.

The following licences were issued for the year ending 31st
December, 1957 :—

- 1 Supplementary Licence to retail Pasteurised Milk.
- 1 " " " " Tuberculin Tested Milk.
- 1 Supplementary Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested
Milk. (Pasteurised).
- 29 Dealer's Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk.
- 136 Dealer's Licences to retail Sterilised Milk.
- 4 Dealer's Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk
(Pasteurised).

COW BYRES.

There are four cow byres in the Borough which are licensed by
the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

MILK SAMPLING AND TESTING, 1957.

CLASS OF MILK	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TESTED	APPROPRIATE TESTS	NUMBER OF SAMPLES		
			Passed	Failed	Void
Pasteurised	73	PHOSPHATASE	73	—	—
		METHYLENE BLUE	69	4	—
Sterilised	32	TURBIDITY	32	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	29	PHOSPHATASE	29	—	—
		METHYLENE BLUE	28	1	—
TOTAL	134		231	5	—

TABLE 20

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16.

During the year a further 18 premises were registered for
the sale of pre-wrapped Ice Cream. A satisfactory refrigerator
and a supply of running hot water has been provided at each of
the premises.

INSPECTION OF SHOPS.

There are 486 shops in the Borough.

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	32
Butchers	...	...	...	...	38
Cafes, Fishfriers and Snackbars	...	...	...	...	21
Dairies	...	...	...	...	10
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	6
General Dealers and Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	90
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	32
Grocers	...	...	...	...	122
Others	...	...	...	...	135
					<u>486</u>

652 Inspections were carried out during the year.

ICE CREAM.

7 samples were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test, all were in Grade I.

4 Premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream.

128 Premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

2 Registered for the Storage of Ice Cream.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) ORDER, 1953.

The Ministry of Food issued the above Order, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1953, and may be cited as the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1953, and is to be construed as one with the Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, 1944, as amended.

In this Order any reference to ice-cream includes a reference to ices but nothing in this Order shall apply to water ices, including ice lollies.

1. The standard for ice-cream is as follows :—

Ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk solids other than fat :

Provided that—

- (i) ice-cream containing any fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree shall either conform to the standard set forth above or, alternatively, the total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall be not less than 25 per cent. of the ice-cream including the fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree, as the case may be, and such total content of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat shall include not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and 2 per cent. milk solids other than fat :
- (ii) “ Parev ” (kosher) ice sold, offered or exposed for sale under that description shall contain not less than 10 per cent. fat and not less than 14 per cent. sugar, and the standard for ice-cream set forth above shall not apply to this product.

2. For the purpose of the standards prescribed above “ sugar ” means sucrose, invert sugar or the solids of any sweetening material derived from starch so however that no ice-cream shall contain less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sucrose.

3. Each reference in this Schedule to any proportion or percentage means that proportion or percentage by weight.

ICE CREAM.

During the year 8 samples of Ice-Cream were submitted to the Public Analyst with the following results :—

<i>No. of Sample</i>				<i>Fat Content</i>
1	...	...	...	7.7%
2	...	...	...	7.6%
3	...	...	...	7.7%
4	...	...	...	12.2%
5	...	...	...	11.7%
6	...	...	...	11.5%
7	...	...	...	5.7%
8	...	...	...	8.6%
Average fat content —				9.09%

TABLE 21

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is one licenced Slaughterhouse at 54 High Street East, Wallsend.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle exc'lg. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	48	2	—	302	22	—
Number inspected ...	48	2	—	302	22	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI—		1 Foetal Calf				
Whole carcasses condemned	—		—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	23	—	—	86	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	47.9	—	—	28.5	22.7	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY—						
Whole carcasses						
Condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	8.3	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS—						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 22

UN SOUND FOOD.

The following unwholesome foodstuffs were condemned during the year :

				TONS	CWTS.	QRS.	LBS.
Beef (Home-killed)				—	—	—	19
Pork (Home-killed)				—	—	2	27
Pickled Pigs Heads 161				—	—	—	—
Ham (Tinned)				—	7	—	6
Bacon				—	—	—	12
Chicken (tinned)				—	1	2	12
Chickens (fresh)				—	—	—	24
Meat (tinned)				1	5	1	19
Corned Beef (tinned)				—	6	0	2
Vienna Sausages 150				—	—	—	—
Beef Sausages... ..				—	—	—	1½
Sausages (tinned)				—	—	—	22
Margarine				—	—	—	16
Soup				—	2	1	12
Fish (tinned)				—	—	2	16
Fish (fresh)				—	—	—	5
Crab Paste				—	—	—	1
Syrup				—	—	—	10
Milk—536 tins				—	—	—	—
Fruit (tinned)				1	15	2	9
Fruit Juice				—	—	2	3
Tomatoes (tinned)				1	15	3	12
Jam				—	—	—	5
Cereals				—	—	—	14
Cheese				—	1	1	7
Fruit (dried)				—	—	2	9
Sponge Puddings 450				—	—	—	—
Vegetables (tinned)				—	10	3	12
Beans				—	5	2	3
Chocolate Mallows 28 gross				—	—	—	—
Swiss Rolls 82				—	—	—	—
Pickles				—	2	2	3
Rice (tinned)				—	—	—	14

Condemned meat is sent to an Artificial Manure Manufacturer, Newcastle.

TABLE 23
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.
SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR, 1957

SAMPLE OF	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	REMARKS
Whiskey	1	1		
Rum	1	1		
Gin	1	1		
Bitter Beer	3	3		
Almonds, ground	1	1		
Baking Powder	1	1		
Bi-carbonate of Soda	1	1		
Butter	7	7		
Buttered Sweets	2	2		
Chicken Soup (Cream of)	1	1		
Coconut, dessicated	1	1		
C'pound Cooking Fat	1	1		
Cornflour	1	1		
Cough Syrup	1	1		
Crab, dressed	1	1		
Coffee & Chicory Ess. sweetened	1	1		
Cream, sterilised	2	2		
Epsom Salts	1	1		
Fish Cakes	3	3		
Fish Paste	1	1		
Flour	1	1		
Glace Cherries	1	1		
Gripe Water	1	1		
Ice Cream	8	8		
Jam	1	1		
Jelly, Table	2	2		
Lard	1	1		
Lemon Curd	1	1		
Luncheon Meat	1	1		
Margarine	4	4		
Meat Paste	3	3		
Milk	50	50		
Mincemeat	2	2		
Minced Chicken	1	1		
Mixed Cut Peel	1	1		
Nutmeg, ground	1	1		
Non-brewed condiment	2	2		
Oranges (fresh)	1	1		
Orange Squash	1	1		
Pepper, white	2	2		
Rice, ground	2	2		
Rice	1	1		
Sage & Onion Stuffing	1	1		
Sausage, Beef... ..	12	12		
Sausage, Pork	1	1		
Sponge Cake Mixture, Sweetened	2	2		
Suet, Beef shredded	1	1		
Sugar	1	1		
Tea	1	1		
Soup, cream of	4	4		
Tomato Chutney	1	1		
„ Ketchup	1	1		
Vinegar	3	3		
Salad Cream	1	1		
Yeast	1	1		
TOTAL	150	150		

MISCELLANEOUS

TABLE 24

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 26.—Food Poisoning.ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS
(CORRECTED).

There were no cases of Food Poisoning reported during 1957.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No action was necessary.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50.

During the year arrangements were made in accordance with the provisions of the above Section for the interment of the bodies of six persons who had died in Wallsend and for whom suitable provisions for burial had not been made.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1951.

This act is administered by the Northumberland and Tyneside River Board.

DISINFECTION.

Infected clothing, bedding, etc., is removed in a motor van for disinfection to the Disinfecting Station, Town Hall, Wallsend, where a Velox Steam Disinfector is installed.

Disinfection of premises was carried out as under :—

Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Infections	...	...	...	...	...	10

In addition, 108 lots of bedding and 294 blankets were dealt with.

DISINFESTATION.

59 houses were disinfested during the year.

Methods employed in Disinfestation.—Bug infested households were treated with D.D.T. solutions.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER,
1957

This Order which replaces the "Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs" Order, 1947 and the Foot and Mouth Disease (Disinfection of Road Vehicles) Orders of 1941 and 1942, came into force on the 1st June and made Local Authorities responsible for the Licencing of Waste Food Sterilisation Plant. Details of the Order were published in a local newspaper. Applications were received from 28 pig keepers for licences to operate plant and equipment used for boiling waste food at piggeries in Wallsend.

23 Licences were granted.

WARBLE FLY (DRESSING OF CATTLE) ORDER 1948

Publicity was given under this order.

FOWL PEST

Support was given to the campaign for the Eradication of Fowl Pest by the display of posters provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SWINE FEVER.

No cases occurred during the year.

THE REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER,
1954.THE REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE (AMEND-
MENT) ORDER, 1955.

Movement Licences were issued in accordance with the above orders.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of Anthrax occurred during the year.

THE ATROPHIC RHINITIS ORDER 1954 AND THE
ATROPHIC RHINITIS (COMPENSATION) ORDER, 1954.

No cases were reported during the year in the Borough.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

As in previous years inspections have been made of public halls and cinemas in the Borough.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The above Act came into operation on the 31st March, 1950.

The Council employ a full-time Rodent Operator and the following summary shows the type of infestations dealt with during the year :—

TYPE OF INFESTATION			
Major	...	...	6
Minor	...	...	110
Mice	...	...	147

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

Two Sewer Maintenance Treatments were carried out, viz :—

Treatment No.	No. of Manholes Baited.	No. of Manholes showing Prebait take.	No. of Manholes showing Poison take.
24	215	88	88
25	163	79	75

SHOPS ACTS 1912 TO 1950.

The following Regulations are in force in the Borough relating to the Shops Act :—

The Wallsend (General) Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1912.

The Wallsend Ironmongers and Hardwaremen Closing Order, 1912.

The Fish and Poultry Dealers Weekly Half Holiday Order 1912.

The Wallsend Butchers Shops Closing and Weekly Half Holiday (Extension) Order, 1920.

The Wallsend Tobacconists (Hours of Closing) Order, 1928.

The Wallsend Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction Act, 1936) Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the Borough which require registration under the above Act, and no infringements have occurred during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

An inspection of all pet shops in the Borough was made during the year and four licenses were issued under the above Act.

The Act also provides that no person can carry on the business of selling animals as pets in any part of a street or public place, and no pets shall be sold to children under 12 years.

No infringements have been recorded during the year.

PETROLEUM ACT.

THE PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

The following licences were issued under the Petroleum Act :

Petrol	...	...	...	...	...	39
Carbide of Calcium			...	...	...	4
						43
						43

The bulk of Petrol stored in the Borough is in underground tanks. The storage places are periodically inspected and any infringement of the Petroleum Act is brought to the notice of the person concerned. By kind permission of the Chief Fire Officer of Northumberland County Fire Brigade, installations were inspected during the year by specially trained Fire Prevention Officers on his staff. Their advice and reports were of great assistance to everyone concerned.

Licences are renewed each year by the local authority.

THE PETROLEUM SPIRIT (CONVEYANCE BY ROAD) REGULATIONS, 1957.

These Regulations came into force on the 1st July, 1957, and certificates as prescribed by the Regulations were supplied to Petroleum licence holders, and further supplies are available as required.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register. (2)	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	5	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	115	74	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	15	30	—	—
*i.e. Electrical Stations, Institutions and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction				
TOTAL ...	135	112	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

PARTICULARS. (1)	NO. OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS FOUND.				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were Instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	REFERRED To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	—	—	—	—

OUTWORK (SECTIONS 110 AND 111).

There are eight Outworkers in the Borough. Seven are engaged making Wearing Apparel and one in making paper novelties. The premises have been inspected and found satisfactory.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL THROUGH THE WALLSEND AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

(The following information is included by kind permission of the County Medical Officer. This information, pages 42 to 47, is included in order to present as complete as possible a report on the health of Wallsend; the various services mentioned are provided by the Northumberland County Council and are not the direct concern of the Wallsend Borough Council).

TABLE A

WALLSEND AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Committee consists of 25 members, viz :—

Wallsend Borough Council ...	14
Northumberland County Council	8
Hospital Management Committee	1
Co-opted Members	2
<i>Chairman</i> : ALDERMAN J. RICHARDSON, J.P.	
<i>Vice-Chairman</i> : COUNCILLOR D. SOWERBY.	

ALDERMEN :

R. A. LOWDON.
P. J. McARDLE, J.P.
C. L. PALMER.

COUNCILLORS :

E. M. A. BROWN.
P. J. KELLY.
M. KINNON.
J. H. McFADYEN.
J. GOLDBERG.
J. R. LYNN.
G. W. SHIELD.
W. A. CONNOLLY.
E. HALLIBURTON.

(County Council Representatives)

ALDERMEN T. H. MALIA, J.P., J. GRAY, J. MULLARKEY ;
COUNCILLORS T. BLACK, J. C. GROGAN, W. HOPPER, (*Ex-officio*
Members) ALDERMAN N. GARROW AND COUNCILLOR MISS M. E. S.
FLEMING.

(Hospital Management Committee)

MR. R. E. SMEDLEY.

(Co-opted Members)

MRS. J. S. SAINT AND MISS M. A. OLIVER.

TABLE B

STAFF.

Area Executive Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer :

DR. G. McN. CUBIE.

Assistant Medical Officer :

DR. I. J. McLARTY.

Dental Officers :

MR. J. F. HORSEMAN.
MR. C. D. ANDERSON.
and 2 Dental Assistants.

Senior Health Visitor :

MISS D. E. BARNARD.

9 Health Visitors.

Social Worker : MISS D. DUNN.**Wallsend Day Nursery :***Matron :* MRS. H. K. SUMMERS.*Deputy Matron :* MRS. I. S. LONGBOTTOM.

Nursery Assistants. Domestic Staff.

2

1

Ambulance Service :*Driver/Supervisor :* MR. A. PATTERSON.

8 Driver Attendants.

Home Helps Service :

1 Permanent Home Help. 88 Temporary Home Helps.

Clerical Staff :*Chief Clerk :* MISS A. THOMPSON.*School Medical Service Clerk :* MRS. I. WILSON

4 Clerks.

Part Time Staff :*Eye Specialist :* DR. A. K. TOWERS.*Orthopaedic Specialist :* MR. C. C. SLACK.*Orthopaedic Nurse :* MISS M. PEEL. Resigned August, 1957.

MRS. M. HAWKINS. Commenced September, 1957.

Speech Therapist : MISS M. G. MURPHY. Resigned July, 1957.

TABLE C

SUMMARY OF SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

A day and night service was provided from the Ambulance Station in Oak Grove. The fleet consists of four vehicles, augmented as required from other County Ambulance Stations; 9 drivers are employed. Tel. No. Wallsend 6-3728.

19,474 patients were handled, including 3,554 stretcher cases, accidents and emergencies.

Mileage—83,983.

(2) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) CHILD WELFARE.

(i) Health Centre, Wallsend.

Mondays, Wednesdays and

Thursdays ... 2—4 p.m.

(ii) St. John's Church, Station Road, Wallsend.

Thursdays ... 2—4 p.m.

(iii) East End Park, Howdon.

Tuesdays and Fridays ... 2—4 p.m.

(b) ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL.

At the Health Centre, Wallsend, and the Clinic, East End Park, Howdon, General Practitioners see their own patients at arranged times.

(c) SCHOOL CLINICS.

Daily at Health Centre, Wallsend and East End Park, Willington Quay, from 9—10 a.m.

Doctor in attendance at Wallsend on Wednesdays and Willington Quay on Thursdays.

(d) DENTAL CLINIC.

Daily at Health Centre and Willington Quay Clinic.

(e) ORTHOPAEDIC AND OPHTHALMIC CLINICS.

The Orthopaedic Clinic is held on one day per week, both morning and afternoon.

The Ophthalmic Clinic is held one half-day twice or thrice per week.

(3) SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	<i>Wallsend Centre.</i>	<i>High Farm Centre.</i>	<i>Willington Quay Centre.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
NEW CASES.				
Babies under one year ...	511	65	279	855
Babies over one year and under two years ...	21	2	7	30
Babies over two years and under five years ...	57	4	9	70
OLD CASES.				
Babies under one year ...	4882	527	2780	8189
Babies over one year and under two years ...	1107	117	364	1588
Babies over two years and under five years ...	1390	208	405	2003
Total Number of Mothers (New and Old Cases) ...	7747	878	3726	12451
Total Consultations by Doctors (New and Old Cases) ...	2749	79	1397	4225

ANTE AND POST-NATAL SUPERVISION.

Ante-Natal—Number of expectant mothers supervised ...	1,584
Total number of attendances ...	6,117
Post-Natal—Number of mothers supervised ...	724
Total number of attendances ..	778

TABLE D

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of Children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1943).

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1957	1 to 4 1956-1953	5 to 9 1952-1948	10 to 14 1947-1943	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) A. 1953-1957	137	2274	3764	497	6672
B. 1952 or earlier	—	—	488	3142	3630
C. Estimated mid- year child population	963	3816	8951		13,730
Immunity Index 100A/C	14.2%	59.6%	47.6%		48.6%

TABLE E
HOME HELPS.

Altogether 1 permanent and 88 temporary Home Helps were employed during the year and 268 cases (13 full time and 255 part time) were assisted.

TABLE F
NURSERIES.

One Day Nursery for 29 children (9 under 2 years and 20 from 2 to 5 years) at Station Road, Wallsend, continued to operate. During the year there was an average daily attendance of children as follows :—

0—2 years	6
2—5 years	6
	—
	12
	==

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

TABLE G
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	917
Second Age Group (11 plus)	...	...	...	141
Third Age Group (13 plus)	...	...	...	758
			Total	1816
Number of other Periodic Inspections	...	...		1069
			Grand Total	2885

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	927
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	2028
			Total	2955

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

GROUP	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table H	Total individual pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	19	77	96
Second Age Group	12	5	17
Third Age Group	85	31	116
Total (prescribed Groups)	116	113	229
Other Periodic Inspections	60	28	88
Grand Total	176	141	317

TABLE H

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1957.

Code No. Defect	DEFECT OR DISEASE (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requir- ing Treat- ment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (3)	Requir- ing Treat- ment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	5	18	168	12
5	Eyes—				
	(a) Vision	176	303	571	800
	(b) Squint	17	28	—	3
	(c) Other	11	4	25	4
6	Ears—				
	(a) Hearing	10	6	3	11
	(b) Otitis Media ...	9	3	1	2
	(c) Other	8	2	2	5
7	Nose or Throat ...	30	60	74	37
8	Speech	8	22	17	26
9	Cervical Glands ...	—	—	—	—
10	Heart and Circulation	—	4	4	5
11	Lungs	5	17	1	24
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia... ..	1	3	1	8
	(b) Other	5	7	—	9
13	Orthopaedic—				
	(a) Posture	5	24	—	21
	(b) Flat Foot	21	28	2	72
	(c) Other	7	23	2	36
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy	—	3	—	4
	(b) Other	—	8	2	2
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development ...	1	1	—	—
	(b) Stability	—	—	—	—
16	Abdomen	—	—	—	—
17	Other... ..	—	23	4	27

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS.

AGE GROUPS (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
Entrants	917	915	99.78	2	.22
Second Age Group ...	141	140	99.29	1	.71
Third Age Group	758	757	99.87	1	.13
Other Periodic Inspections	1069	1067	99.81	2	.19
Total	2885	2879	99.79	6	.21

TABLE J

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	29,762
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	1,244
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—
	Number of individual pupils examined	—
